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rance, provided the latter is coupled with audacity and bluff, speculation and peculation infest other countries and other fields of science as well, and while we regret that the author of the "Ripios" finds such material for grave condemnation in his native land and among his people we are far from pointing at Spain with the feeling that it is much better here or elsewhere. The book is written with spirit, and shows a certain knowledge of intimate facts wielded with as much dexterity as acrimony. It is for Spaniards exclusively to decide what is true or not in this bitter and venomous onslaught on the government of their nation and the dignity and efficacy of their scientific institutions.

A. F. B.

The North American Indian. By Edward S. Curtis. Edited by Frederick Webb Hodge. In 20 volumes. Vols. I and II. Copiously illustrated by photographs taken by the author, and each volume accompanied by a folio of photogravures. The University Press, Cambridge, U. S. A. [Branch], 1907.

In this sumptuous series of volumes Mr. Curtis proposes to picture and describe the Indians of the United States and Alaska. It is an *édition de luxe*, limited to 500 sets, and all the resources of the printing and pictorial arts are utilized to make the work a superb production. The first volume is devoted to the Navaho and the Apache and the second to nine tribes—the Pima, Papago, Qahat'ka, Mohave, Yuma, Maricopa, Walapai, Havasupai, and Yavapai.

From about 15 to 50 pages are given to each tribe, describing their habitat and life, mythology, medicine men, rites and ceremonies. At the end of each volume is a summary of each tribe as to its language, population, dress, dwellings, primitive foods, industries, etc., and a full index.

Mr. Curtis has lived much of the time, for the past ten years, among various tribes, and his field work will be continued for years to come. Primarily a photographer, the pictorial feature of these books is the one that will especially attract attention. His photographs are artistic and beautiful and the photogravures are superb. It is often evident that the setting of his Indian pictures has been very carefully selected for the best effect, and the suspicion may often arise that single figures or groups have been posed for artistic purposes. This is certainly reasonable in a book that is intended to be artistic and is necessarily very costly, though the ethnologist will doubtless interpose the objection that many of the pictures give an impression of the Indian, possibly as he ought to be, but not as he really is.

The letterpress is all the more interesting because Mr. Curtis is deeply in sympathy with his subject and has lived with it for years. But his broadly general way of treating the topic is not scientific method, nor can it lead to scientific conceptions of the Indian. These beautiful volumes occupy a field of their own and do not claim to be anything they are not.

The Elements of Geography. By J. H. N. Stephenson. Part I—General Geography. xiii and 160 pp., Illustrations, and Maps. Edward Stanford, London, 1908. (Price, 3s. 6d.)

The introductory volume of a work intended to be neither "physical" nor "regional" geography, but to coordinate and link them together. The author's aim is to show the mutual relations between physical, regional, and applied geography. His purpose is in line with the new tendency to give greater weight in

educational courses to the interrelations between life and its environment; and his book is a protest against the disproportionate prominence given to physiography, and the indigestible array in text-books of facts of regional geography without showing the relations between them and with other sides of the subject.

In his first book the author treats the fundamentals under the heads of astronomical, inorganic, and organic geography and cartography. He uses the simplest language, his material is well arranged, and one topic leads naturally to the next. His chapters on the atmosphere and the sea, for instance, are a great help towards understanding the chapter on climate; and the chapter on soil and its products leads to the discussion of the relations of man to the soil and its fruits.

The chapter on the making and reading of maps is good as far as it goes. What geography teachers of this country need more than anything else is a simply written volume that will help to cultivate the love of good maps, the comprehension of all their symbolism, and acquaintance with map projections sufficient to enable teachers to appreciate the advantages and the inadequacy of each and the purposes which each serves best.

Some defects should be corrected in a later edition. It is too late to teach that the Gulf Stream, as a current, has a modifying influence upon the climate of northwest Europe.

Most of our teachers may profit by this book. It is illustrated by good maps in colours, black maps, and diagram.

A Gazetteer of the World. By John Tyrrell Baylee. 255 pp. George Routledge & Sons, London, and E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. (Price, 50 cents.)

The book may be carried in the vest pocket. Its purpose is to give in the briefest form essential facts concerning as large a number of places as can be accommodated in so small a volume.

On the Mexican Highlands. With a Passing Glimpse of Cuba. By William Seymour Edwards. 276 pp., many Photographs and Map. Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati, 1906(?). (Price, \$1.50.)

The author describes what he sees with vivacity and gives intelligent readers a fairly definite idea of the men, women, and things to be seen in a rapid journey through Mexico. He was long enough in that country to be much impressed with its mineral and agricultural wealth and the solidity and comfort of its leading cities, and he came away with a high opinion of its people. Though entirely on the surface, these pages give accurate impressions of many aspects of everyday life. The book is filled with photographic snap shots.

The Negro Races. A Sociological Study. Vol. 1. By Jerome Dowd. xxiii and 493 pp., Index, and Map. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1907. (Price, \$2.50.)

In his three books on the races of Africa of which this is Vol I, the author's primal object is to show that peoples who live under widely different conditions of geographical environment cannot develop the same institutions or pass through the same stages of evolution. Prof. Dowd assigns a larger influence upon human development to geographical environment than is admitted by a considerable number of ethnologists, but he stands on firm ground.